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THE VOTE CANNOT BE BOUGHT.

# The Common Cause OF HUMANITY.

**The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.**

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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*[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]*

## Notes and News.

### Only One Dissentient Vote in the Pacific North-West.

In Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan the Suffrage was extended to women by Act of Parliament, and in the three Parliaments (comments *The Woman's Journal*) there was but one dissenting vote!

In British Columbia it was put to a referendum, and press reports say that Suffrage was carried in every district.

### Women's Suffrage in Holland.

Women in Holland are now carrying on an intensified Suffrage propaganda. For the Dutch Parliament has met for the Autumn Session to consider a great problem—nothing less than the re-casting of the Constitution, and whether electoral reforms shall include the enfranchisement of Dutchwomen.

Outside the Parliament House women are picketed with Suffrage notices that are changed every day. Inside the House women attend in the public gallery, and when any speech is made against Women's Suffrage, they swiftly note the arguments and send in notes of facts in reply for the use of their friends and champions.

[redacted]

In this last category, which comprises the Post Office and Customs, such very large numbers of posts are reserved for the privileged sex, on account of the official position that they confer, that the number of women employed is artificially restricted. In the "Liberal professions" again the numbers of both men and women given above are too low, the Statistical Bureau having ruled out all persons exercising their profession in the public service. The whole body of official teachers, doctors, surgeons, and staffs of hospitals, and the personnel of the sanitary authorities are therefore excluded.

In agriculture 43·4 per cent. of Swiss workers are women. It is curious and interesting to note that women are employed most of all on little farms of from seven to twenty-five acres. Where machinery is employed, as on the big farms, the women workers have dropped out. Where everything depends on making the best of small means, and hard work must make up for lack of capital, the women go on the land. "Labour-saving devices are not for them," not, at any rate, on Swiss farms, where the hay, the harvest, and potato crops are brought in by women.

### Three-quarters of a Million Men Replaced.

The July figures resulting from the monthly inquiries conducted by the Employment Department of the Board of Trade have just been issued. At this period 866,000 additional women (or 27 per cent. of those employed in 1914) had been drawn into various occupations since July, 1914, 766,000 of them directly replacing men. By this time these figures must have been very greatly exceeded, and one may hazard a guess that well over a million extra women must now be employed, while substitution is rapidly going on. "Few employers," says the Board of Trade report, "find much difficulty in replacing their men." In industrial occupations the increase of the number of women employed is 362,000, but of these only 263,000 are actually replacing men. In arsenals and dockyards, &c., 69,000 women were reported as replacing men, 38,000 in the Civil Service, 26,000 in Local Government employment (including teachers and transport workers under municipal authorities), 31,000 in transport (not including municipal), 66,000 in agriculture, 201,000 in commercial occupations, 26,000 in banking and finance, and 15,000 in professional occupations. In the cotton industry 25,000 women are directly replacing men, many married women who had left the industry having returned to it, and considerable numbers have taken men's places in the hosiery industry. The food trades, too, are employing a much larger number of women.

### The Wages for Heavy Labour.

Later returns, not yet complete for publication, show that women are now employed on much heavy labour that would a short time ago have been thought quite unsuitable. They are employed on the Tyne as blacksmiths' strikers, at tool-fettling, and light blacksmith's work, and at the hammer, at loading and discharging trucks, in timber yards, and in many other heavy tasks. Illustrations in a book on Women's War Work issued by the War Office (reviewed on page 349), show women engaged in these and other occupations. Unfortunately, no returns are available as to the wages paid. While rejoicing that women are doing such good service to the nation, we feel grave anxiety with regard to the conditions under which many of them are working.

### On Government Orders.

Even women employed on Government contracts are still, in many cases, being paid less than a living wage. The War Emergency Workers' National Committee have recently called the attention of the Board of Trade and Ministry of Munitions to this fact, pointing out "that there are, notwithstanding all the Government's declarations, still thousands of adult women on Government orders, and many of them legally forbidden to leave their employment, earning less than 3d. per hour, or 15s. per week; the Trade Boards have not yet revised their scales of wages anything like in proportion to the rise in the cost of living."

### Wanted at the Steel Works.

Great extensions of plant in Sheffield must have doubled the productive capacity of that city since war began, says a correspondent of *The Economist*. A great many men have, however, had their badges withdrawn lately, especially those of military age; but as the workmen go, the authorities ask for more and more deliveries. "Women are proving highly successful in many kinds of work in connection with steel-making, and the Sheffield University has introduced a course of inorganic chemistry for the especial purpose of instructing women in the work of the steel works laboratories."

### Increased Pensions Needed.

The War Emergency Workers National Committee has issued a number of recommendations on the necessity of increased separation allowances and pensions, and on the report of the Food Prices Committee. They recommend that, in view of the increased cost of food, the separation allowance for a wife should be raised to £1, with a corresponding rise in the children's allowance. They also recommend an increase in the whole scale of pensions, from 10s. to 15s. for sailors' and soldiers' wives and widows, and from 25s. for a totally disabled man to 37s. 6d. A strong protest was also made against the discharge of soldiers and sailors no longer physically or mentally fit for service, and the refusal of pensions on the grounds that this illness was not contracted in the service.

### The Work-room Charter.

The recommendations recently adopted at a conference of West-end employers in the drapery and millinery trades, to improve the conditions of work-room hands, came into force on October 7th. These, as we reported in our issue of September 29th, include a universal 48-hour week, the abolition as far as possible of overtime, arrangements for "learners" to attend trade schools in employers' time, and provision against slack time.

### The Trench Held by Women.

The supreme sacrifice of self—of life and of all that makes it sweet, has been made for us, by those who have died for freedom and to save us and those who look to us, from invasion and the tyrannous machinery of German domination in Europe. Of us at home is asked the lesser sacrifice, of our goods and of what we have. To go without everything possible beyond necessaries, so that every possible worker may be diverted into munition trades or export trades is our part of the burden.

The figures of our export trade are splendid, but men are still being taken away for the army. And yet *we must maintain our export trade*, or we cannot continue to support our financial burdens. There must be a big shifting of labour.

Thousands of people are still at work supplying us with luxuries! Railway services are maintained for ladies to go shopping and to matinées. Ships are taking all kinds of cargoes, largely of the "things that satisfy not," and the cost of necessaries goes up and up.

We, as a nation, have money enough, and energy enough, if we only apply both properly. Don't say, "Well, anyway, I have saved more than the So-and-so's"; say, "Can I by any means do without—this or that," before you buy, before you look into a shop-window; for looking into a shop-window, as often as not means losing the battle of the Treasury Note. That is precisely the front line of the trench which it falls to you and me to hold, and—let us not forget it—"saving money means literally saving the lives of our men at the front."

## New Zealand Clippings.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

*September 1st.*

Though women have not been required to do manual work here in place of men, they are entering new avenues of clerical and civil service work in battalions. The most notable of these is the opening of banks to girl clerks, typists, and book-keepers, where they will undoubtedly remain in numbers after the war is over. Young girls taken in as beginners are paid as much as boys in the same position. The best typists, proficient before entry, are paid £3, and proficient book-keepers are paid £2 10s., with the prospect of rising to £3. In the public service an agitation for equal pay for equal work is increasing, and though that day is not yet, there is no tendency in Government or institutional positions to cultivate female employment for its "cheapness." The entry of girls into these places demands some interior changes that mean at least first expense.

Another innovation is caused by the dearth of young male telegraphists. The Post and Telegraph Department have started training schools for girls in the large centres, and in nine months it is anticipated they will be ready for light positions. These students are paid at the rate of £40 while training, and will go on the ordinary scale of salary when efficient; that is to say, £50 a year, and £28 a year for lodging if away from home.

There has been a law passed that picture films must be censored. Representations are being made that half the committee of censorship should be women.

Women teachers, though the best paid usually of women civil servants, are not satisfied with the new grading scheme of salaries, and the local teachers' associations are making representations that the status and salaries of female teachers have been kept down, and that the work of women in education (where they form an increasing majority) is artificially depreciated in consequence under the new scheme. This view, undoubtedly a just one, will be supported by the four lady members of the National Council of Education, holding its half-yearly session next week.

#### Temperance by Proxy.

Great disappointment is experienced by women and reformers generally at the work of the recently concluded Parliamentary Session. Six o'clock closing of hotels was demanded, but no restriction of hours was carried, and the only liquor regulations passed were two putting down treating and the supply of liquor to women after 6 p.m. The sobriety and law-abiding qualities of New Zealand women are proverbial: only one gaol for women offenders exists in the Dominion, with something like sixty inmates on the average. Accordingly it is felt that this regulation (aimed at the "unfortunate" class), reads as an insult to the women of the country.

#### Obnoxious Public Health Regulations.

Under the same Order in Council have been gazetted certain regulations regarding compulsory treatment of diseased prostitutes, and more effective dealing with disorderly houses. Though the Cabinet disclaimed any intention of reviving the C. D. Acts, repealed five years ago and long a dead letter, some of these regulations are fiercely contested by social workers here as embodying the principle of the Acts, and strong representations have been made that regulations of such a character cannot be justly or adequately [illegible] without

# Daughters as Partners.

### Training Women for Business.

To the parent's eye the phrase conjures up roomsful of tidy clerks who are excellent (or stupid) stenographers: of rows of filing-cabinets full of cards containing important information, all kept in order by more tidy clerks, some of them young enough to wear "flapper" bows in their hair. He thinks of them with a certain feeling of shock as fulfilling duties in a bank and actually attaining to the duties of a "walk-clerk." He knows they run small affairs such as offices, teashops, milliner's businesses, &c., and expects them to come to grief sooner or later. But never in his wildest moments does he regard a daughter as a possible partner in his business, to be trained as a son is trained, to learn its ins and outs, and succeed him. The first objection to such a wild dream would be, "But she's a girl"; and the second would be, "She will marry."

Incidentally, it can be observed that the profound conviction of the parents that their daughters will marry does not induce them to train the girl for so high a calling. But this is an old story.

The present war has shown that women can respond successfully to unusual calls upon their brains and energy, and I suggest that one of the methods of preparing for the probable extension of business for British merchants some years ahead, would be for fathers to train willing and capable daughters in their own business, and give them a partnership when they are fit for it. The girl should be thoroughly well educated and well developed physically till she is eighteen. If possible she should go to college, not with a view to amassing Latin and Greek, but acquiring a knowledge of her fellow beings and as much information as she can pick up. London University presents greater advantages than Oxford or Cambridge for such a student, because she will mix with male and female students on an equality, and find her level, whereas the older Universities pursue more cloistered methods. If the girl's mind is receptive her study should be economics. She should learn French, German, and Russian properly, by which I do not mean she should learn to write "The cow of my aunt is in the garden" in three languages, but that she should learn to read, talk, and write in these tongues as freely as she does in her own. She should further be taught accounts, and pass some recognised examination, such as the London Association of Accountants.

Accountancy is far too little taught to girls. They learn a smattering of book-keeking, but frequently it is merely rule-of-thumb; though they can post ledgers accurately they have little idea of the theory, and accountancy is not book-keeping, or rather it is much more. Sons of bankers who are destined for a partnership are taught every possible form of accountancy, and a banker might consider the possible advantage of training his daughters. He would probably consider the idea most upsetting, but the upsetting ideas of to-day are the orthodox ideas of to-morrow.

Let us ascend from theory to practice, and take the case of a man who owns a clothing factory and who has an export trade. His daughter is anxious and willing to enter the business, and he is willing to try the experiment. If his daughter possesses such an education as I have sketched out, she should enter the business on a small salary, and learn it from top to bottom. She should learn how to turn out the actual garments, and their cost, because, if a partner does not know how the articles are made nor at what cost, he will be at a disadvantage.

When she has grasped the methods of actual production she should work in the office, and learn how to get and keep customers, and the methods of extracting information from, and keeping it in, files.

Her next step would be to go on the road. Women make excellent travellers if they know the business properly and the principles underlying it. Finally, when her most useful points were discovered, she would settle to the charge of some particular branch of the work, and run it.

This programme is not the work of a year, nor of five years. It is that of one who makes business her life work, as her father has before her, and who subordinates her private life to her work. That it would be a success if both father, mother, and daughter were all three in earnest can hardly be doubted.

The greatest obstacle in the way would be the sex prejudice among outside business men. There is no good pretending this would not exist. Firms sometimes refuse to do business with a woman, or to recognise her existence in any but a subordinate capacity; but this prejudice is bound to go, and the war is sweeping it away faster than any other agency could effect. But no agency will sweep it away unless the woman is trained and capable. A woman who treats her job as a *pis aller* will never be a success at responsibility, nor will she develop. We want women in business who mean to stay there, who know the work inside and out, and who greedily acquire general information and new ideas. Such women are bound to make a success, however hard it is to wear down prejudice. At least the road has been made for them by bygone pioneers.

Very few rich girls have so sensible a guardian as Alice, in the "Voysey Inheritance," who was made to look after her own money herself, much against her will. When she came of age her guardian said: "You've no right to your money. You've not earned it or deserved it in any way. Therefore, don't be surprised or annoyed if any enterprising person tries to get it from you. He has at least as much right to it as you have. . . . if he can use it better, he has more right." Most rich women pick up a knowledge of stewardship and control of money by scraps acquired from their trustees or solicitors. I knew a woman who inherited half a million of money and some property at an advanced age, who had never signed a cheque, nor did she possess even a nodding acquaintance with the sale or purchase of investments. For over forty years she and her trustees, under her marriage settlement, had known she was bound to inherit this great sum whenever her delicate husband died, and during that time she had never even had a banking account, but she had received large sums in notes and gold when she wanted them.

It is no wonder that women's property is tied up in trusts and settlements when they are so grossly ignorant. The real reason why a father rarely ties up his son's money is that he has been trained to look after it, but daughters ought to be taught the value of money exactly in the same way. It is extremely expensive to learn by experience how to invest money.

Our old slipshod ways ought to be wiped out. We have learnt in the last two years the value of organised effort in a way that no peaceful agency could possibly teach. We have seen, and still see, a highly-organised nation straining our resources to the utmost, not because they are greater or better than we are, but because every ounce is organised to one end. We know that had it not been for the delay caused by Belgium, in August and September, 1914, France and England would have been prostrate before Germany, and why? Not because we were cowardly, nor because we were unwilling to fight, but solely because we were not organised and were politically blind.

In the future this blindness, this lack of organised effort, must be things of the past. We wasted in the past the brains of thousands of women; we spent tens of thousands on their education, and refused them the scope in which to use it. For the future, in the commercial development to which most of us look, every man and woman with brains must produce to the utmost, and prejudice must not be allowed to waste the feminine brain-power as it has done hitherto.

Mildred Ransom.

# Welfare Work in the Factories.

### What the Welfare Department is Doing.

A summary of the history of the movement for Welfare Work in this country has recently appeared in The Common Cause in a review article of Miss Proud's volume on the subject. This book was written before the outbreak of the war, and since that date, as noted in the review, a Welfare Department has been formed in the Ministry of Munitions to secure a high standard of conditions in the factories.

It may, therefore, be of interest to pursue the subject a step further, and to detail something of the work of this Department and its effects on the hundreds of factories in the kingdom where women are employed.

At the time of its inception, not a twelvemonth ago, the Welfare Department was beset with one of the most serious home-problems of the war. In the preceding spring a cry had gone up from the front for munitions, and more munitions, and had been answered by our "incredible people" by a swift determination to satisfy the demand to the utmost. As by a miracle, thousands of existing establishments in the kingdom were promptly converted into munition "shops," and new factories leaped into existence. No less rapid was the incoming of the staffs. Men and boys, women and girls alike, streamed in their thousands through the factory gates.

In the first rush for an immediate maximum output the human needs of the workers tended to be forgotten; the old-time barriers of factory regulations were removed, and safeguards for the workers' hard-won milestones in the road of industrial progress were almost submerged by the tide. Thought-

ful observers, especially those who visualised women workers as potential mothers of the race, stood dismayed at the contravention of known laws of health.

At this juncture, the health of Munition Workers' Committee and the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Munitions were established for the protection of the workers. The latter was placed under the directorship of Mr. B. S. Rowntree, whose scientific studies in the welfare of factory employees are well known. The Department at once got to work on a two-fold scheme. Arrangements were made to visit all munition factories where the conditions were known to be below the standard of Welfare requirements, and, where women's or juvenile labour was employed, suggestions were offered to employers as to the appointment of Welfare supervisors, nurses, forewomen, and the establishment of canteens, cloak-rooms, rest-rooms, ambulances, &c.

Simultaneously, applications to the Welfare Department were invited from persons with some knowledge of industrial conditions who were willing to offer their services for work in connection with Welfare supervision. A panel of selected candidates has since been opened, and training courses for those inexperienced in Welfare work have been initiated or approved by the Department. At present there are courses where both theoretical and practical tuition in Welfare work can be obtained, at the Department of Social Science of the London School of Economics, the University Settlement, Bristol; the School of Social Science, Liverpool University; the Women's Settlement, Birmingham; the School of Sociology, Leeds University; Queen Margaret's Settlement, Glasgow; and the School of Domestic Science, Edinburgh.

At Leeds University, it is interesting to note, ten scholarships have already been created for Welfare-work students. At all these centres provision is made either for students' work in the factories or, at the least, visits to factories where Welfare work can be studied on the spot.

The panel accordingly presents a wide choice of carefully selected persons, with awakened perceptions as to the scope and demands of this new profession.

Obviously, many employers and directors of munition works turn with relief to this panel when beset with difficulties in the employment of women or juveniles in their ever-expanding works. Engagements for positions of Welfare supervisors and nurses in the factories are accordingly made by employers in increasing numbers through the official Welfare Department.

Meantime, the travelling officers of the Department (who are women officers in connection with all factories where women are employed) visit and re-visit the works where unsatisfactory conditions are alleged to obtain. It is their common experience that on a second or third visit their suggestions as to the appointment of Welfare supervisors or nurses, or as to the acquisition of accommodation for the well-being of employees, have been carried out.

Indeed, it is often a case of the painful "first step," and Welfare supervisors and nurses, appointed somewhat reluctantly by the management at the suggestion of the Welfare Department, have soon earned recognition as a valuable asset of the firms they serve. "Our nurse," said one such employer recently, "is worth her weight in gold"; and in another firm a bonus was granted to the factory nurse, not as a share on output, but because she had "helped the firm by making and keeping the girls well." Once and again one hears how improvements suggested for women employees are extended to the men. Here is a case in point of recent occurrence. At a certain engine-works, where, in pre-war times, women had never been employed, a travelling officer of the Welfare Department suggested that seats should be provided for the women employees. The management looked askance. It would be "such a bad example to the apprentices," it was stated.

The point, however, was pressed, and on a re-visit, after a lapse of a month, the travelling officer found her suggestion materialised. The manager then stated, with surprised satisfaction, that the seats "seemed to renew people," and he had accordingly extended the improvement to the men.

The emissaries from the Welfare Department, moreover, exert their influence over the employees, especially in the case of protective clothing, which, even when approved by the management, is often resented by the workers. Thus, attractive patterns of caps and overalls and of trouser-suits for use in work on overhead cranes, are introduced and popularised by the travelling officers. Such clothing, it must be remembered, is by no means "a fad," but a necessary precaution against accidents, often of a most serious nature.

There is hardly space in a single article to particularise the influence of the Welfare Department on the establishment and management of canteens, rest-rooms, and bathrooms, &c., in works where women are employed, but from time to time one is cheered by reports of how sensible meals have been popularised in one factory, and how, in another, bathrooms with hot and cold water have been successfully introduced. One hears, too, of the energetic co-operation of the Welfare Department in the Herculean task of Housing thousands of newcomers in factory districts where the population is already congested.

Nor do the labours of the Department end with the satisfactory solution of the elementary problems of shelter, food, and protection within the factory, for believing as it does that civilisation depends largely upon a rightful use of leisure, it is attempting to familiarise working women with methods of recreation hitherto unknown to them. Many schemes of enjoyment, including dramatic entertainments, dancing, singing, music; and, for the summer, out-of-door-entertainments, are now being planned.

Thus, behind the tumult of a world-war, is being quietly established in this country a new attitude of mind towards the industrial worker which in future days may lead to the much-desired end, "the humanising of industry."

And this is the influence of the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Munitions.

L. K. Y.

## Women's Suffrage and the Conference in the Press.

Under the heading "The New Partner," the editor of *The Evening News* of October 12th comments thus on the Suffrage situation:—

"It is not very long since Mr. Asquith, one of the most consistent and thorough-going opponents of the political enfranchisement of women, admitted that since the war a new case had been made out, and that if our women wanted the vote they must have it.

"That men play the chief part in war not even the most enthusiastic female suffragist could well deny; but in the present war the whole nation is involved. Women have been called to the banner, not as fighters in the line of battle, but as workers in many fields, in munition works, in hospitals, in offices, in a hundred departments of life wherein they had formerly no place; and they have made good.

Without our women, many of them doing work for which they are not constitutionally fitted, we could not have changed the aspect of the war in the West as we have done, nor could we have so organised our affairs at home as to have enabled us to send out to the front the flower of our manhood.

In the home woman has long been a partner—not always in name, perhaps, but generally in practice. Now she is a partner in our national effort, and if she demands a partner's voice in the concerns of the firm, who shall say her nay? The issues on which the nation is called upon to decide are high politics indeed—something very far above the ordinary wranglings of the professional politicians, and if there can be a more determined spirit than that of our men, it will be found among our women.

If in the hands that have wrought for us so bravely and so tenderly there is placed this new weapon of political power, we may be assured that it will be used wisely and well."

* * * * * *

*The Daily Mail* urges that three prominent women should be asked to assist as members of the Parliamentary Conference.

In a leading article of October 12th, called "Quite Impossible; But we are going to do it," votes for all soldiers and seamen are advocated, with arrangements for taking the votes of the men on foreign service, and the writer continues:—"There is yet another step that will have to be taken. At the round-table conference which is to meet to discuss the Special Register Bill, the question of Votes for Women will have to be discussed. The old argument against giving women the franchise was that they were useless in war. But we could not carry on the war without them. They are running many of our industries; and in the field their services may justly be compared with those of the soldier." If only as a recognition of this, the writer goes on to say, there should be three prominent women at the Conference. "In view of the part that women are playing in industry, it is surprising that no woman has been nominated for the Man-Power Distribution Board. It is an oversight which cannot be remedied too soon."

* * * * * *

The editor of *The Spectator*, objects to a franchise based on a property qualification which excludes the working married

woman. The writer of a letter on Suffrage and Registration which appears above the signature "M." in *The Spectator* of October 14th had proposed (*inter alia*) that every man or woman who can produce a receipt for rates or income-tax (paid by him or her) should have a vote in the constituency in which the money was paid.

The editor of *The Spectator*, while declining "to open our columns to a discussion of the points raised," adds: "Personally we dislike the exclusion of working married women, for that is what it comes to. If female suffrage is to be adopted, we would not bring in a property qualification. We have never been able to see any good ground for household in preference to manhood suffrage, and after the adoption of compulsory service, *that* system is clearly not maintainable."

## Reviews.

Women's War Work. (Obtainable from Wyman & Sons, Ltd. 1s.)

By means of an excellent set of illustrations, the work which women are doing in maintaining the industries and export trade of the United Kingdom is graphically explained. The book is intended, in the first place, for the information and use of recruiting officers, military representatives, and tribunals, to help them in judging whether or no a claim for exemption is justified; but it is also of interest to the general public, and especially to women, as a record of women's contribution towards our final victory. Employers of labour will find here valuable information with regard to substitution, and women and girls can obtain hints as to how their special talents can be turned to the best advantage. There is an index of trades in which female labour has been successfully employed, supplemented by a detailed list of processes.

Some of the processes mentioned may surprise even people who have realised that women are capable of undertaking a big share of the nation's industry, while the pictures of women hard at work on all sorts of laborious tasks must surely fill with shame those who are not already "doing their bit."

Many more women will have to come into the ranks of labour if the same proportion of men are to be liberated for military service as have been contributed by our Allies. We cannot doubt that the response will be sufficient, once the need is clearly understood, and that the results will be satisfactory, provided that a living wage is offered and adequate provision made for accommodation, where fresh workers are drafted into a district. At present, the supply of unskilled female labour seems amply sufficient, but there will be a steady demand for intelligent, well-developed girls to train for skilled and semi-skilled work.

But the great danger now is that the Government will think only of getting a sufficient supply of substitutes, and will neglect to secure proper payment for them. This will mean that a considerable number will break down after a short period of work, while many others will stick to their job for the period of the war, but suffer from the strain of it all their lives. The nation will then have a big bill to pay for ruined health—to say nothing of the damage done to the future generation. It would therefore be better from every point of view to insist on good wages, which will secure at least sufficient food and clothing for every worker. Many of the processes in which substitution is recommended are very heavy. Some of the illustrations show women loading and unloading coal, stoking furnaces, barrowing coke, sweeping roads, carrying and hanging up hides, digging clay, and other tasks requiring considerable strength. Only well-fed women can possibly carry on such work continuously without harm. The average wage paid to a woman is scarcely sufficient even for one,* while for a woman with dependents—and far more women have others dependent upon them than is generally realised—such wages mean semi-starvation.

Up till now a considerable proportion of women and girls engaged in war-work have either lived at home or had their earnings supplemented by relations. From this class must come, for example, most of the typists employed in Government offices (since these are not paid a living wage), and most of the educated women who have been doing farm work. But there are signs that the supply of women of this type is exhausted. Many middle-class families are hard put to to supplement the meagre pay of their boys in the Army, and they cannot afford even an extra five shillings a week to enable a girl to leave home and take up war-work at a wage which does not even cover her living expenses. In these middle-class families there must be thousands of girls, of far better physique than the average working-class woman, who could do a useful day's work, provided that they were not called upon to face quite unnecessary hardships. Here, and among domestic servants, seems to lie the main reserve of female labour, and it might be well worth while to organise a canvass among girls of this class.

Women and the Land. By Viscountess Wolseley. (Chatto & Windus. 5s. net.)

In addition to the immediate problem of how to obtain sufficient suitable women to take the place upon the land of men called to the Army, Viscountess Wolseley discusses many questions connected with agriculture and the part which women can play in it permanently. She considers that, with the co-operation of all classes in the countryside, agriculture could be made to pay, as it does in France and did in Belgium. But there must be adequate provision for education in this industry, both for landowner and peasant, and sufficient incentive to the peasant to remain on the land. There must be better pay, and some possibilities held out of future ownership of a small plot of land.

"It is all important," says Viscountess Wolseley, "that both the men and women of the landowning classes should take an interest in those things that concern the land; for, most assuredly, it is the landowner and those closely in touch with him who should lead agricultural industry and be the mainstay of agricultural life. It behoves the owner of land to study not only new scientific developments, but also such subjects as the improvement of cottage homes, the possibility of a secure tenure in the place of a yearly or temporary one where the labourer is concerned, better pay . . . education that fits boys and girls to earn a living on the land." In education of this kind we are, she points out, far behind many other countries, and it is most important that a really satisfactory system should be organised at once. "The education required to make a village girl really useful on a farm is," says Viscountess Wolseley, "practically non-existent, and this is the crying need of the moment." Interesting experiments have been started in various parts of the country since this book was written, but, in most districts, it is still impossible for a girl to get a thorough training.

As a permanent feature in training for farm work, she advocates, in addition to a more practical, primary education in country districts, travelling schools, on the lines of those which formed such an important part of rural education in Belgium, remaining about three months at a time in one centre, and teaching agriculture, dairying, and domestic economy. These have already proved a great success in some counties, but they are far too few.

The book contains chapters on Co-operation in Farming, Women's Institutes, Village Industries, the Peasant Class of the Future, the Education of Women and Girls, and the Woman Gardener. Viscountess Wolseley holds that there should be some opening after the war for well-educated women in supervising or advising posts connected with farms or gardens, dairy-managing posts, lecturers, inspectors of cow-feeding, and in all horticultural employment, both in market and private gardens. It is out of the question, she maintains, to expect the ordinary village girl to fulfil the requirements of any of these branches of work, but "it more ladies take up this work seriously and do it well . . . we shall have a greater chance of gaining the assistance for the other country work of the village girl."

* Evidence given lately at Cardiff Munitions Tribunal showed that three women in a Controlled Establishment were being paid only 8s. a week for an eight-hours day.

With the return of the wet, cold days of autumn, women workers on the land, who have to brave the elements at all hours and at all seasons, are much concerned as to wherewithal they shall be clothed. If they will call upon Elizabeth, of 45, South Molton Street, W., that problem will very soon be solved for them. There they will find the most practical and graceful breeches (for breeches really can be graceful), cut with a high apron front, and cross-over straps at the back, and made of brown waterproof drill. Over these breeches can be worn a long, full-skirted coat, or a Carter smock, the whole costume being completed by well-cut leggings, and a hat of sou'-wester shape, all made in the same brown waterproof drill. Those who once become the owners of this very workmanlike outfit, I am sure, will never want to be without it, for work, play, or sport.

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## The Vote Cannot be Bought.

It is an interesting and curious sign of the times that the opponents of Women's Suffrage show signs of shifting their ground. For many years past they have entrenched themselves in a wordy labyrinth round about their central fortress—the contention that as women could not take part in the defence of the country, and were, from the military point of view, ineffectives, they had no right to have a say in matters involving war and peace. The part played by women in the defence of their country for the last two years has led large numbers of fair-minded opponents of the Suffrage to change their minds. The old shibboleth is dead. The ability of women to give effective service in war-time has killed it. If service and sacrifice are to be the qualifications, "I do not think," said Mr. Walter Long, "that a distinction can be drawn between the enfranchisement of soldiers and sailors and women and other workers." In their devotion they are one. The anti-Suffragist accordingly tries to take up a new position. He evacuates his old trenches muttering, heaven knows why, that the vote cannot be bought. With infinite solemnity he commits himself further—the vote is not a reward. We never supposed that it was.

In a restricted sense the remark that the vote is not a reward is merely a platitude. Nobody with a grain of common sense has ever imagined that the vote can be considered a reward of merit. Not much is asked of the male voter in these islands. As to character, he must not be a (convicted) criminal, nor a lunatic (certified), and he must not be too migratory in his habits. In some of the Dominions they ask even less. At the Cape, for instance, no white woman, however public spirited, no woman of the British or Dutch race has at present a vote, but a male Kaffir for twenty years past has been able to qualify as a voter provided he can sign his own name and owns a pair of trousers! The property qualification, as we see, is reduced to a minimum. But nobody here or in South Africa suffers from the delusion that the vote has been a reward.

In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, a book for our troublous times, if ever there was one, there is the story of the Man with the muck rake, who persisted in sifting and searching in the dust, while one stood above him, holding out, in vain, a glorious crown. The unfortunate anti-Suffragist, busy raking in the dust of dead controversies, seems also to be unaware of a presence, and of a crown held out to those who lift their eyes a little higher than the dust. For in our day to a whole nation, both men and women, has come the revelation of their citizenship. In the day of judgment, when the thoughts of all hearts were revealed, we realised what the British Commonwealth meant to us all. It meant something beyond patriotism, something greater and wider than our own country; it asked more of us than national defence. The men who gave up all to follow that ideal, knew that they were living or dying not only to protect their homes but for something greater still. Perhaps our fellow Britons from overseas knew even better than we that our struggle was not only one of self-defence, but to a far greater extent it was a struggle for the freedom of the souls of the nations, as against a fundamentally opposed ideal.

German Kultur, as Pastor Naumann truly says, in his *Mittel-Europa*, "demands the surrender of the soul." Truer words were never written. But the ideal of the Commonwealth of Nations is not surrender, but freedom to serve; not the acceptance of a state of tutelage with the implication that one dominant State shall shape by force the destinies of the sub-dominant nations in its power, but the right to work out our own salvation that we may be better citizens. It has been truly said: "*It is this combination of absolute dedication to all one's fellow-citizens, with the right of active participation in the work of law-making and government, which is the essence of the citizenship of a true commonwealth.*"

To tell the women of Great Britain, who have discovered the obligations of their citizenship and come forward in tens of thousands to take up their share of the burden, that they cannot "buy the vote" with their services is an insult. They have shown, in every phase of national life that they stand with and beside their men in taking up the national responsibility. This is the supreme test of fitness for citizenship—and the vote is the recognition of the citizen's status.

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# History from Hansard.

Some Leading Dates from the Past Twelve Months.

The present political situation, in so far as it concerns Women's Suffrage, may be said to have arisen out of the Decrepitude of the Register—a fact which has gradually forced itself upon the attention of Members of Parliament.

The facts are these: Very large numbers of voters' names have dropped out of the old Register of 1914, which was prepared before the war, chiefly, as usual, by women political workers, who voluntarily performed this service. Voters have removed, have gone abroad on active service, or are doing war-work in other districts. Members have lost their constituents. Any new register, supposing that it could be compiled, would contain a much-depleted roll of qualified residents; but it was clear that a new Register would be necessary, if a General Election were to take place. This might happen very shortly, for the life of the 1911 Parliament expired in January, 1916.

So far back as November, 1915, rumours of a Parliament and Registration Bill were current in the Press. Fears were also expressed that it might involve alterations in the basis of the franchise.

At this time letters were addressed to the Prime Minister and Members of Parliament by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, to the effect that if the political truce were broken, and the question of altering the franchise were raised, then Suffragists would prepare to take action.

On December 11th, 1915, a Bill was introduced to prolong the life of Parliament and to keep in force the existing register of electors.

This Bill was passed on December 22nd. The life of Parliament was prolonged by eight months, and the thorny question of the register left unsettled.

1916.

May 4th.—A letter, signed by Mrs. Fawcett, was sent to Mr. Asquith from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, asking for an assurance that the Registration Bill should not be so drafted as to injure the prospects of Women's Suffrage.

May 7th.—Mr. Asquith replied that "no such legislation as you refer to is in contemplation; but if, and when, it should become necessary to undertake it, you may be certain that the considerations set out in your letter will be fully and impartially weighed without any prejudgment from the controversies of the past."

May 22nd.—In reply to an enquiry from Major Hunt, whether (1) a new voters' register was to be prepared, as the last revision took place in 1914; (2) whether soldiers and sailors at home or abroad would be entitled to a vote; and (3) what arrangements had been made to enable soldiers to vote by post; the Prime Minister replied that the intentions of the Government would be announced in the course of the week.

July 19th.—The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Herbert Samuel), moving the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the Register and Franchise Reform, made the most of every difficulty. There was "the great question of Women's Suffrage," which might involve the House in "bitter controversy." Mr. Samuel appeared to hint broadly that if the Government found the problems insoluble, a Committee could not hope to do otherwise.

Sir Edward Carson described Mr. Samuel's performance as a piece of opera bouffe. He asked for a new register of Parliamentary voters, and that the Parliamentary franchise should be conferred upon "all sailors and soldiers who are serving or have served in His Majesty's forces during the present war." Mr. Wardle said that he considered the whole question of enfranchisement should come under the purview of the Committee. After a comparatively brief discussion the Prime Minister withdrew his proposals. The view that appeared to predominate in the House was that the Government should have tackled the problem themselves.

It is to be remarked that the Prime Minister made use of the following expression:—

"If the House does not think that (the appointment of a Select Committee) is a desirable course . . . we will consider the question, and, if we are able to do so, we shall make proposals of our own."

July 25th.—Mr. Asquith was asked to receive a deputation from a number of suffrage societies, led by Mrs. Fawcett, to put before him reasons for holding that the question of the enfranchisement of women must be raised if the question of securing adequate representation for those engaged on war-work was discussed.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, asked for a written statement, which should have the Government's most careful consideration. (For statement sent see Common Cause, August 11th, 1916, page 227.)

Lord Grey was also requested to receive a deputation, but regretted that pressure on his time made him unable to do so. He stated in his reply, dated July 28th, that he would use his influence to obtain the consideration of the enfranchisement of women "whenever and however the question of extending the basis of the franchise is dealt with."

August 2nd.—Mr. Asquith stated his position. A Bill would be introduced for prolonging the life of the present Parliament, and when this was brought forward the Government would outline their proposals in regard to registration, but these could not be the subject of legislation before the adjournment.

August 3rd.—A deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies was received by Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Robert Cecil, and made clear the position of the Union towards any proposed alteration of the Franchise and Registration Laws. Mrs. Fawcett said that Women Suffragists were prepared to stand aside if such alterations merely included the replacing on the register of men who had lost their votes owing to absence on war service; but if a new basis of the franchise were contemplated, they considered that women should be included.

Mr. Bonar Law asked whether the proposal of Suffragists to stand aside if voters were merely replaced on the register would also apply if any alteration were introduced which would reduce the period of residence, say, to two or three months. Mrs. Fawcett replied that under these circumstances the National Union could give no undertaking to stand aside. Such a change would add large numbers of new voters to the register.

Lord Robert Cecil said that he agreed with Mrs. Fawcett on this point. Such an alteration would be a long step towards manhood suffrage. He himself would not assent to any alteration in the franchise or in registration which substantially increased the number of voters unless it included some measure of Women's Suffrage.

August 14th saw the introduction of a Bill which provided for the further extension of the life of Parliament and for the amending of the Registration Act.

In a memorable speech the Prime Minister admitted that the claim of women cannot be overlooked if enfranchisement is to be based upon national service. He said that the following was the point that made a special appeal to him:—

"They say that when the war comes to an end, and when the process of industrial reconstruction has to be set on foot, have not the women a special claim to be heard on the many questions which will arise directly affecting their interests, and possibly meaning for them large displacement of labour? I cannot think that the House will deny that, and, I say quite frankly, that I cannot deny that claim."

(For further account of Mr. Asquith's speech see Common Cause, August 18th, page 238. For press comments on the Suffrage Situation see August 18th, pages 239, 240, and 241.)

August 16th.—The Special Register Bill was read a second time and committed. The Speaker ruled that amendments to enfranchise soldiers, sailors, and women would not be admissible in Committee. Sir Edward Carson, however, put the case for sailors and soldiers at some length, and Sir John Simon put the case for women in an admirable speech. It was during this debate that the idea of a conference of various political groups in Parliament to consider electoral and franchise reform was first put forward in the course of a fine and memorable speech by Mr. Walter Long. (For account of the debate see Common Cause, August 25th, page 236. For press comments see pages 251 and 252.)

August 17th.—The Bill for extending the life of Parliament until April 30th, 1917, was passed.

August 23rd.—Parliament adjourned.

October 10th.—Parliament reassembled.

October 12th.—First meeting of the Conference appointed on Electoral Reform. (See Common Cause, October 13th.)

## THE HEALTH OF JUVENILE WORKERS.

The latest report of the Health of Munition Workers' Committee shows that though there has been a noticeable reduction in the hours of work of girls, as employment has become better organised, quite young boys are often worked for very long hours. In the absence of the boys, states the Report, the work of the men may be hindered or altogether stopped; the Committee, therefore, though with great hesitation, recommended in their Memorandum on "Hours of Work" that boys should be allowed to be employed for the same hours as for men (about 65 hours a week), but urged that every effort should be made not to work boys under sixteen for more than 60 hours a week, while opportunity for outdoor recreation should be given on Saturday afternoon.

The Committee find that "signs of immediate breakdown are not yet generally apparent" among these young boys, but they point out that boys and girls need a sufficient reserve of energy for growth, as well as for maintenance of health, and that while even under normal conditions there is some risk of the physique of young people being harmed by employment, this danger is materially increased by the present conditions of employment. The report of a woman factory inspector is quoted with regard to the marked difference in outward effect produced by night employment on adult and adolescent workers. "Very young girls show almost immediately in my experience, symptoms of lassitude, exhaustion, and impaired vitality under the influence of employment at night. A very strong impression was made on me by the appearance of large numbers of young boys who had been working at munitions for a long time on alternate night and day shifts." One of the Medical Investigators employed by the Committee reports that a number of boys working in a steel works were "so spiritless, so dull, so dead in look, so woebegone, and attacked with weariness to a dulling of their spirits as to compel attention."

In the face of these reports, it seems that every effort should be made to replace these young boys by adult women—of course, at an adult woman's wage.

More attention is now being paid to "welfare supervision" of boys. The need for this was not at first so widely recognised as in the case of women and girls, though in the opinion of one witness before the Committee, boys under sixteen are more delicate than girls of the same age. But even if everything possible is done to minimise the bad effects of long hours and night work, it seems inexcusable to utilise child labour while there are still women unemployed, or working in luxury trades.

## Our Millicent Fawcett Units in Russia.

Dr. May, our Medical Administrator in Russia, is established in the large and remote village of Chulpanoff, in the Tschistopol District on the Volga, and has the assistance of Dr. Muriel Kerr, whose summer work at Petropablotski is finished, and of a number of nurses. Like Stara Chelnoe, the district is peopled by the refugees, by Tartars and Chubasch, and, of course, by native Russians, and it is a charming countryside. The hospital is a long, low-storeyed building of red brick, beside the river, a little way from the village. It is quite new and extremely nice, for fifty beds, one half for women, one half for men. There is also a small house for the doctors and staff, and a separate building for the dispensary. According to Miss Moberly's letter of August 31st, the beds provided by the Zemstvos had not yet arrived (a true Russian fashion!) and the equipment was almost as inadequate as in Galicia; but our own drug equipment was excellent, and Dr. May was desperately busy with between seventy and one hundred out-patients every day. They arrive early in the morning, from any distance, in weird old vehicles, and wait any time. If the weather is bad, they come in greater numbers, as then the horses are not needed in the fields. Dr. May at once took in three patients, rather than risk their lives by sending them home, putting two in the dispensary and one (a woman whose heart had been badly spiked by some machinery) in the passage outside the sister's room, as the hospital was still full of workmen.

The out patients seem to be very like those in England, pathetically anxious to describe every symptom, and very proud of interesting ones, and thinking nothing of any treatment that does not include medicine. One man came seven miles on crutches to have a very bad foot attended to, and only when he was half way home remembered that he also had a pain in his chest. So he hobbled back to describe it and to get another bottle of medicine.

A grand "opening" was to take place just after Miss Moberly wrote, when M. Neratoff, of the Zemstvos Committee, was to be present, though the district was too remote for officials or other gentry to be invited. But the officials in less primitive parts of the district are alive to the useful work Dr. May and her staff are doing, and are very thankful that efficient medical help is being provided for the refugees and other peasants in that remote and forlorn part of Russia.

## Edinburgh Hospital, Hospice, and Dispensary for Women and Children.

To those who have watched through the last half-century the growth of what is somewhat vaguely termed the "Woman's Movement," nothing gives greater ground for satisfaction than the arrival in goodly numbers of the Woman Doctor. Only those who are old enough to remember the obstinate opposition with which the mere suggestion of throwing the medical profession open to women was met, can fully enter into the feelings of deep thankfulness with which we see all the old bitterness allayed and a generous recognition accorded to the medical woman by the profession and by the public.

It would be ungracious now to rake up in detail all the sufferings endured by the pioneers in the pursuance of their object. Suffice it to say that in the Scottish Metropolis there exists a perpetual reminder of the arduous work of one noble woman—Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake—in the Hospital for Women and Children standing in its sweet, old-fashioned garden in close proximity to the busy city. Could Miss Sophia Jex-Blake and her gallant little band of women medical students have seen through the vista of fifty years this peaceful outcome of all their trials, I think the snow-balling and mud-throwing with which once on a time they were greeted on entering the quadrangle of the University would have been to them as the mere buzzing of flies, and their brave hearts would have rejoiced that a younger generation had "entered into their labours." No need to dwell on these old days now—the new day has dawned, and the little Cottage Hospital with its five beds founded by Dr. Jex-Blake in Grove Street has developed into this cheerful, airy hospital, with its beautiful new wing, well-equipped theatre, and X-Ray department, graciously opened by Her Majesty, our beloved Queen Mary, in July, 1911.

Our Hospital is entirely officered by women, medical and surgical. In addition to the two public wards, provision is made for several private and semi-private wards, where gentlewomen of limited means can obtain that surgical aid from their own sex for which they have yearned so long, and secure the quiet and attention in sickness not to be commanded in their own narrow home or lodgings. On the balconies overlooking the garden many a weary woman has regained her health, and from the cots of the little children at their special end of the upper balcony are often heard happy voices telling of returning health.

Outdoor patients are attended by members of the medical staff at the Dispensary in Grove Street, where convenient premises are provided.

Some six years ago a very satisfactory amalgamation was effected of the Hospital and Dispensary with the Maternity Hospice in the High Street, where there has since been opened a small malnutrition ward, the first, and indeed as yet the only ward of the kind in the city, for the treatment of infants whose feeding could not possibly be cared for at home. The piteous appearance of these tiny unfledged mites when brought in is indescribable. It would seem as though no amount of human care could cause them to take hold on life, and yet in many cases as the weeks go by, their poor little wizened faces gradually lose their unbabylike wrinkles, and the eyes their sorrowful expression; the tenderness of the doctors and nurses for these little ones is good to see. No part of the work of the Hospital makes more urgent appeal for financial support than this small ward.

In common with all committees for civilian work at this time of national stress, the Committee of the Edinburgh Hospital for Women and Children have many an anxious thought as to ways and means, and are exercising the strictest economy consistent with efficiency in their management. The closing of a ward would mean pain and suffering to a class already feeling the pinch of poverty, and would only cause greater pressure on other institutions in like anxiety. From such a drastic measure the Committee are striving to hold back, and they would plead specially with those who realise what the work of medical women is doing for the community for a little additional help to bridge over this anxious time.

# Notes from Headquarters.

**The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.**
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*Hon. Secretaries:*
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MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY (Parliamentary)

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Societies are urged NOT TO FAIL TO SEND A NOTIFICATION OF ANY FORTHCOMING MEETING to Headquarters that they may be given the latest information on the subject.

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| Woking W.S.S. ... ... ... | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Blairmore W.S.S. ... ... ... | | 5 | 6 |
| Southwold W.S.S. ... ... ... | | 8 | 6 |
| S. Somerset W.S.S. ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Holmfirth W.S.S. ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Hexham W.S.S. ... ... ... | | 17 | 6 |
| Elgin and Lossiemouth W.S.S. | | 10 | 0 |
| Braintree W.S.S. ... ... ... | | 15 | 0 |
| Kidderminster W.S.S. ... ... | | 12 | 6 |
| Aberdeen W.S.S. ... ... ... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Dunstable and Houghton Regis W.S.S., 1916 and 1917 ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| GENERAL SERVICE FUND DONATIONS. | | | |
| Miss Grace Hartley ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| The Misses Sharpe ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Farnham W.S.S.—Jumble Sale | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Trigger ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss Kitty F. Jones ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Matilda L. Spon ($5) ... | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Mrs. Balfour ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Croydon W.S.S. ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | £3,136 | 8 | 8 |

**IMPORTANT.**

**Lost Letters Addressed to the National Union.**

CHEQUES should be crossed.

POSTAL ORDERS should be crossed, and filled in N.U.W.S.S.

TREASURY NOTES should be treated like coins, and *always* registered.

If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the SECRETARY, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Please address letters containing money either to the SECRETARY, or to Mrs. Auerbach or Miss Sterling by name, *not* to the Treasurer.

## The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units for Refugees in Russia.

THIRTY-EIGHTH LIST.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Already acknowledged ... | 8,865 | 11 | 6 |
| Barnstaple W.S.S.—Collection at Mrs. Fawcett's meeting ... | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| The Misses Sharpe ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Goole W.S.S.—Lamp Day ... | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Kitty F. Jones ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss H. Davidson ... ... | | 7 | 6 |
| Launceston W.S.S. (3rd donation) ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 9 | 9 |
| Carlisle W.S.S. (additional) ... | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Constance Cochrane ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss N. Stettauer ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | £8,909 | 1 | 9 |

Further donations should be sent to the Countess of Selborne, or to Miss Sterling, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. Cheques and postal orders to be crossed "London County and Westminster Bank, Victoria Branch."

We have received the following appreciation of the late Miss Amelia Norton, who has so generously left us £100, from a personal friend living at Bexhill:—

"She was most untiring in the work she took up, and she will be sorely missed. She was always the first to give to any worthy object; in fact, I cannot remember any time that she refused if she were asked to help. . . . . Personally, I know how I miss her cheerful presence, as she was always the same bright, kind friend. I have known her for nearly twenty years."

## For "The Common Cause."

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Already acknowledged ... ... | 527 | 0 | 4 |
| Miss H. Davidson ... ... | | 7 | 6 |
| Miss A. L. Hargrove ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss S. M. Robinson, V.A.D.... | | 2 | 6 |
| Miss F. M. Harvey ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Best ... ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Miss E. A. Bishop ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Reepmaker ... ... | | 4 | 0 |
| Miss E. Crease ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. McNeill ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | £530 | 19 | 4 |

"I enclose with much pleasure my contribution to THE COMMON CAUSE Fund. I consider THE COMMON CAUSE paper to be indispensable to women and their necessities, it must on no account be allowed to fall through."

FROM THE FRONT.—"I enclose P.O. as a contribution towards THE COMMON CAUSE Fund, wishing you every success."

# The Edinburgh Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children and The Hospice

**(The Hospital—Whitehouse Loan.**
**The Dispensary—25, Grove Street.**
**The Hospice—219, High Street).**

THE COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT feel that it is incumbent upon them to place the **urgent need of this Hospital** before the women of the country.

The Hospital is staffed by medical women, managed by a committee of women, and its work is exclusively for women and children.

**Assistance must be obtained or it will be necessary to close Hospital wards, to curtail Maternity work, to cut down Dispensary hours for mothers and children, for lack of funds.**

Since the beginning of the war, friends and subscribers have been most loyal and generous. The falling off in subscriptions has been less than expected, and so far largely due to the loss of supporters by death. But the great increase in the cost of food and the enormous rise in prices of drugs and hospital supplies have already added one-third to the running expenses of the Hospital, and, notwithstanding a rigid economy, a serious deficit is impending.

The Committee feel that at this time when women are doing so much in the work of relief, **when medical women are taking so great a part in hospital work abroad,** it would not be the wish of organised women anywhere that a women's hospital at home should be obliged to close its doors, and medical work for our own women and children be allowed to suffer.

**At no time in the history of the Hospital has its special service been so much appreciated.** Many beds in the general hospitals have been taken for the wounded, and the demand for beds for women and children is greater than ever before.

Since the war began, 851 patients have been admitted to the Hospital; 441 maternity cases cared for; 2560 out-patients have received treatment; 4989 attendances have been made at the Hospital Consultations for mothers and babies.

The Committee make this appeal to all women interested in the work of medical women, for the sake of the women and children in our midst.

Donations and Subscriptions will be gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer, MISS EVELINE MACLAREN, 62, Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

By order of the Committee,

S. E. S. MAIR, *Chairman*,

FRANCES JOHNSTON, *Hon. Sec.*

*An Account of the History and Work of the Hospital appears on the opposite page.*

**SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.**

# In Memoriam.

**Olive Claydon, M.B., B.S.** (*died October 5th*).

The early death of Dr. Claydon has deprived Oldham of a valuable medical practitioner, and of one who had become a force in the life of the town. Her loss is deeply mourned by a large circle of friends. Dr. Claydon trained for the medical profession at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women. After filling various public appointments in London and Manchester, she commenced to practice amongst women and children in Oldham, being the pioneer woman doctor in the town. She was elected a member of the Insurance Acts Committee of the British Medical Association, and as Secretary of the Oldham Panel Committee, she also served on the Oldham Insurance Committee. In these positions her counsel was most influential, and she will be greatly missed. Dr. Claydon was deeply interested in the efforts that are being made to lower the rate of infant mortality, and was honorary medical officer to the Oldham Day Nursery. There she held consultations as to infants' health, and also at the Schools for Mothers.

A forceful advocate of Women's Suffrage, Dr. Claydon was well able to hold her own in debate, possessing both readiness of speech and lucidity of argument. She was a Vice-President of Oldham Society for Women's Suffrage, and often spoke in public. There is good reason to think the form of heart disease which proved fatal was aggravated by the energy with which she discharged her private and public duties. She was a woman of great sympathy, abounding in good spirits, and indefatigable in industry. The high opinion held of her work may be gathered from a letter written to her a few days ago by one of the highest Government officials, in which the following extract occurs :—

"What I am trying to do is to rejoice that you have had the great joy of fighting in a great cause, and of practically winning it before you go—perhaps, indeed, of winning it by having 'given' yourself in the fight, whereby it has been won; and your fight has not been to kill, but to save; not to maim, but to avert injury; not to dominate, but to bring about more just, more humane considerations for those in need of it."

This quotation refers to a matter of great national importance which is now engaging the earnest attention of the Government, and is largely due to the initiative of Dr. Claydon.

The memorial service held at the church she had loved was a tribute to Dr. Claydon's character and work. Nearly every doctor in the town was there; representatives from many societies and organisations filled the building, and evidences of the esteem in which the doctor was held were manifest.

R. H. B.

### Miss Olive Smith.

We greatly regret to announce the death of Miss Olive Smith while on active service in Serbia with the Scottish Women's Hospital Unit. Miss Smith had a distinguished career as a physical training instructor. On the outbreak of war she gave her services as a trained masseuse to a local hospital. Later she joined a military staff at Malta, and, finally, she went to Serbia with the Scottish Women's Hospital Unit, headed by Dr. Bennett. She worked with characteristic energy and devotion. In a letter announcing her death it is stated : "The place which Miss Smith occupied in Dr. Bennett's Unit was a most important one, and we know that her work in the Unit was very highly appreciated by Dr. Bennett. The Committee feel that in her death the Unit has lost one of its most valuable members."


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*Samples and Prices forwarded per return post.*
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Hospitals & General Contracts Co., Ltd.,
19 to 21 & 25 to 35, MORTIMER ST., LONDON, W.
(Nearly opposite Middlesex Hospital).
Telephone : MUSEUM 3140 & 3141.
Telegrams : CONTRACTING, LONDON.


# DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward ... | 133,632 | 7 | 1½ |
| **Further donations received to October 11th, 1916 :—** | | | |
| *Employees of Scottish Wholesale Co-Op. Society Ltd., Boot Factory, Shieldhall, Glasgow, per J. Sutherland, Esq ... ... ... ... | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| *Per Miss Hobson : Unemployment Insurance Women's Staff, Div. Office, B.O.T., Warrington, (Further for bed) ... ... | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Mrs. Charles W. Lamb (Salonika) ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| *Miss Curtis—To continue "Emma Curtis" Bed further six months (Royaumont) ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| *Miss E. Rae ... ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| *A. McIntosh, Esq. ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Per A. McIntosh, Esq. : The Dunedin Steamship Co. ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Per Miss E. C. Wilson : From an American Friend ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Employees of Strath Engineering Works, Aberdeen, towards "Aberdeen Workers" Bed, per Miss Bury ... ... ... ... | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| Kingseat Co.-op. Society, Dunfermline, per Miss Bury | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss M. A. Mackie (Serbia) ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| *Per Mrs. Mundella, Hon. Treas., Sunderland, W.S.S. —September collection : Workmen of Messrs. R. A. Bartram, Ltd. (£3 10s. 10d.), Collected at 4, Belford Road, Mrs. Common (10s.), Miss J. Common (10s.), Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Common (10s.), Mrs. Walford Common (5s.), Mrs. Garcia (2s.6d.), A Friend (1s.), Household Economies at 4, BelfordRoad (6s. 6d.) (£2 5s.), G. F. Ferguson, Esq. (£1), S. G. (4s.), Workmen, Foremen, and Officials of Messrs. McColl & Pollock, Ltd. (£3), Collected by Mrs. Mundella, Mrs. Eyres (5s.), S. H. C. (3s. 6d.), Mrs. Johnson (10s.), Miss A. Hedley (2s. 6d.), Miss M. Panton (2s. 6d.), Nurse (1s.), Mrs. A. Ritson (2s.), Mrs. W. J. Oliver (1s.), Mrs. Mundella (2s.) (£1 9s. 6d.), Mrs. Dalrymple Smith (6s. 8d.) ... | 11 | 19 | 0 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Stuart H. Brown ... ... ... ... | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Anon, Edinburgh ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| R. S. Muir, Esq. ... ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Pollock ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Messrs. John Herdman & Sons ... ... ... ... | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| W. F. Kay, Esq., towards "Trinity Heroes" Bed (Royaumont) ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| *Per Miss M. Lauder : George Lauder, Esq. (Serbia) ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. F. K. Russell ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Best ... ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| *Per Miss Andrew, Hon. Treas., Stockport W.S.S., to complete "Stockport" Bed for year (Corsica) ... ... | 4 | 9 | 6 |
| Total | £133,877 | 3 | 1½ |

• Denotes further donations.

Owing to pressure on our space part of this week's list is held over till next week.

### Further List of Beds Named.

| *Name of Bed.* | *Donor.* |
|---|---|
| "Emma Curtis" (Royaumont) further 6 months ... ... ... ... ... | Miss Curtis, Glenside, Greenock. |
| "Gourock Flower" (4th Serbian Unit) 6 months ... ... ... ... ... | Per Mrs. Clatworthy, Hon. Treas., Gourock W.S.S., Greylands, Gourock. Proceeds of sales of flowers. |
| "Charles Loudon" (Royaumont) further 6 months ... ... ... ... | Miss Loudon, Abbaye de Royaumont. |
| "Kilwinning" (Royaumont) ... ... | Part proceeds of Flower Day in Kilwinning, per G. Seymour, Esq., Parish Council Chambers, per Mrs. Robertson, Kilmarnock. |

Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, begs once more to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully receive further donations to help to carry on the work.

Cheques should be sent either to Headquarters, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

Mrs. Laurie would again bring before the notice of the many friends of the hospitals the urgent need for further assistance. The demands upon our resources are very great at the present time. The severe fighting on the Serbian frontier will entail our new units being kept up to their full strength, and the additional beds added to the Girton and Newnham Unit and the Abbaye de Royaumont Hospital mean much larger staffs required.

Motor-cars, ambulances, and lorries are also urgently needed.

### London Units (Monthly List).

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subscriptions already acknowledged ... ... | 15,780 | 5 | 1 |
| Miss E. K. Dugdale ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. E. Gosse ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| H. Fownes Turner, Esq. ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Muriel M. Swannie ... | | 17 | 0 |
| Jas. Williams, Esq. ... ... | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Miss Helen Ward ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Lady Cowdray ... ... ... | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Bolitho ... ... ... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. C. Williams ... ... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Admiral Angus MacLeod, C.V.O. ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Mrs. Gibson ... ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Per Miss Burke : America ... | 739 | 9 | 4 |
| Miss I. B. O'Malley ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Hinde ... ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Woodseats Friends' Adult School ... ... ... ... | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Margaret McArthur ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Connolly ... ... ... | | 12 | 0 |
| Miss E. N. Ogilvie ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mrs. Davidson ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. W. J. G. Anderson ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| H. R. Williams, Esq. ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Per Miss E. de B. Griffith ... | 44 | 3 | 3 |
| Per Miss Martineau ... ... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Miss A. Jessiman ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss E. H. Blane ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss E. M. Murray ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Mrs. Haddon ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Christie ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Canon Wilson ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Gibb ... ... ... ... | | 10 | 6 |
| Mrs. Carroll ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Robert Morris, Esq. ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| R. F. Cholmely, Esq. ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Macpherson ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss Thoonlly ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Edith Richards ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| The Misses Crompton Walker | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| Pupils and Staff of Queen Mary's High School ... ... | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Miss Mander ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Miss A. Wood ... ... ... | | 15 | 0 |
| A Reader of the *Spectator* ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. R. E. Wills ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Alford ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Arthur Cox, Esq. ... ... ... | | 10 | 6 |
| Mrs. H. Corry ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| W. C. Cholmely, Esq. ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| W. Dempster, Esq. ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Garnett ... ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. C. M. Garnett ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss F. Pearson ... ... ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Ramsay Stuart ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Herbert Vizard, Esq. ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Dorothy Webb ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| E. S. Saxton, Esq. ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Miss Stopford Sackville ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Lady Talbot ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss E. Shove ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Tottenham ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. M. Taylor ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. M. A. Spielman ... ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Collection and sale of tickets at Claridge's Hotel ... ... | 54 | 4 | 0 |
| Dr. Thos. T. Whipham ... ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Miss N. M. Fairburn ... ... | | 2 | 6 |
| Mrs. Fink ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miss Williams ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Luff ... ... ... ... | | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Gossage ... ... ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Lorrimer ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |
| | £17,091 | 4 | 2 |

The London Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals urgently needs subscriptions for the maintenance of the two Field Hospitals and motor transport section which have lately been sent to Russia. Contributions should be sent to the Joint Treasurers : The Lady Cowdray, and the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, Scottish Women's Hospitals, 58, Victoria Street, London.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

## What Some of our Societies are Doing.

### West Bromwich W.S.S.

A meeting was held at 5.30 on Monday, October 9th, in the Carnegie Library Lecture Room, at which Miss Maude Royden spoke on "Women's Share in the Solution of Our National Problems." Miss Royden's reputation as a speaker is well known throughout the country, and this branch of the National Union is extremely proud of having her for its President. At the conclusion of her address, Miss Royden said that it was particularly necessary for the next few weeks for Suffragists to be on the alert. A Conference was to be held to consider the question of the franchise, and no women had been asked to join it, she suggested that the Speaker, who is responsible for this omission, should be shown his mistake by having resolutions sent to him by as many Women's Suffrage Societies as possible. She then drew up the following resolution :—"This meeting records its deep sense of the need of the nation for the services of both men and women in the work of reconstruction after the war, and calls upon the Speaker to summon representatives of the Women's Suffrage Societies to the Conference to be held to consider the question of the Franchise."

This resolution being put to the meeting, was received with acclamation and passed unanimously.

There was a ready sale of the new leaflets published by the National Union, and after the meeting a collection was taken in aid of the new V.A.D. Hospital in West Bromwich, which has been opened this week.

### West Riding Federation.

A well-attended meeting of the Federation Committee was held on September 19th at the Leeds Office, 35, Park Square. Miss I. O. Ford presided, and Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher (Federation President, and N.U. Executive representative) was also present. The Hon. Secretary's report and financial statement were presented and adopted, the former showing a satisfactory result of Miss Cooke's June tour in the Federation. The Committee had been called to consider the present political situation, and Miss Geraldine Cooke, who came to the Federation for some further work among our Societies, gave a very interesting and helpful speech, in which she emphasised the need for vigilance and the danger of over-confidence during the present crisis, although the outlook for Women's Suffrage is, in many respects, encouraging. Mrs. Fisher and Miss I. O. Ford also urged all the Societies to keep going, in view of the struggle that may come before long. Miss Cooke was able to arrange various meetings in the Federation, and it is evident that the majority of the West Riding Societies are doing good work, in spite of the many calls upon our members in connection with the war.

Leeds.—On September 25th and October 2nd Miss Cooke addressed women's meetings at Salem Chapel and Belgrave Park Chapel, by courtesy of Mr. Wrigley and Mr. Sutherland. The subject was the same on both occasions : Social Reform and the importance of women's share in the work, with the Suffrage moral drawn. At Salem about 250 were present, and at Belgrave about 60. There was close attention and obvious sympathy both evenings, and 200 F.W.S. leaflets were distributed.

On October 4th Miss Cooke addressed the elder pupils of the Leeds Girls' High School on "The Work of the Millicent Fawcett Units." Dr. May and Dr. King Atkinson were both educated there, which gave a special interest to the meeting. Parents and friends had been invited, but the day was unfortunately very wet, and none came. The girls seemed greatly interested, and the collection amounted to £1 18s. 6d. We are grateful to Miss Lowe, the headmistress, for arranging the meeting for us.

Wakefield W.S.S.—Instead of a Jumble Sale, the Wakefield W.S.S. arranged to hold a drawing-room meeting and White Elephant Tea to enable them to send a donation to headquarters. This took place at Hatfield Hall on September 21st. Miss Beaumont presided, and introduced Miss G. Cooke, who spoke on the present position of Women's Suffrage, making clear the present critical position of the question of the enfranchisement of women. Miss Cooke was cordially thanked for her interesting speech; and the Elephants found a ready sale. The weekly Sewing Party is well attended, and it is hoped to hold a "Flag Day for the Scottish Women's Hospitals" in November.

### Manchester.

On October 11th, the Manchester Society held a very well attended meeting of members to hear an address on "The Outlook of the Women's Suffrage Question." Mrs. Waterhouse was in the chair. The speaker was to have been Mrs. Fisher, of the N.U. Executive Committee. She was unfortunately prevented by illness from keeping the engagement. In her place, Professor Vaughan gave an extremely able and interesting review of the position, specially dealing with the difficulties of the various measures of Franchise, which will shortly have to be discussed.

The members were also asked to ratify the action of their Executive in deciding to leave the question of a Special Council in the hands of the N.U. Executive, and also to consider some alterations of the Federation rules, and the choice of delegates for the Federation Annual Meeting on October 28th. After a little discussion, the alterations suggested were passed with a few dissentients.

Collections sufficient to defray the expenses were taken, some members' subscriptions collected, and two new members enrolled.

## Forthcoming Meetings.

*OCTOBBR 18.*

**Salford**—Suffrage Club opens—Speaker, Mrs. Mitchell, and will meet on the following dates : Nov. 1st, Nov. 15th, and Dec. 13th—On Nov. 29th there will be a social from 7 p.m. to 9 — 3.0

*OCTOBER 20.*

**Bristol**—Public Meeting at Hamilton's Rooms—Athelstan Rendall, Esq., on the Present Suffrage Situation—Chair, Mrs. Green Armytage — 7.30

**Ealing**—37, Sandringham Gardens — Hostess, Miss Debac—Speaker, Mrs. Robie Uniacke—Chair, Mrs. Edgar Morris

*OCTOBER 21.*

**Huddersfield**—Rummage Sale in aid of N.U. — 2.30

**Great Missenden**—Members' Meeting—Speaker : Mrs. Uniacke, on the Registration Question and Women's Suffrage — 2.30

*OCTOBER 23.*

**Hulme**—Suffrage Club begins Winter Session with a social, and will also meet on the following dates at the Temperance Hall, York Street : Nov. 6th, Nov. 20th, Dec. 4th, Dec. 18th—Also there will be a Jumble Sale on Monday, Dec. 4th — 8.0

*OCTOBER 23.*

**Birmingham** — Lee Crescent — Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives Parlour—Mrs. Ring — 8.0

**Birmingham**—St. Monica's Mothers' Meeting—Motherhood—Mrs Barrow Cadbury — 3.30

*OCTOBER 24.*

**Guildford**—Jumble Sale for Headquarters Fund—Contributions gratefully received at 1, Mount Street — 2.30

**Highgate**—And every fourth Tuesday—Working Party at 26, West Hill — Hostess, Mrs. Garnett—Members and Friends cordially invited — 3.0

*OCTOBER 25.*

**Bristol**—Working Party at 40, Park Street — 3.0

**Ealing**—11, Eaton Place — Hostess, Mdlle. Bobenrit—Speaker, Mrs. Richards—Chair, Miss Chick — 3.0

*OCTOBER 26.*

**Birkenhead**—Jumble Sale—Lower Schoolroom, Oxton Road Congregational Church—Contribtions gratefully received by Secretary — 2.0

**Harrow Road**—Women's War Club—"Spotted Dog," Cirencester Street—Speaker, Miss Curwen.

*OCTOBER 28.*

**Manchester and District**—Federation—Annual Meeting, Y.M.C.A., Minor Hall—Chair, Miss Simpson—Speaker, Mrs. Fawcett — 3.0

*OCTOBER 31.*

**Oxon, Bucks, and Berks**—Federation—Annual Meeting at 14, Great Smith Street — 11.30

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| 20 | 1 3 | 3 3 | 5 9 |
| 30 | 1 9 | 4 6 | 7 6 |
| 40 | 2 3 | 6 3 | 12 0 |

*All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.*

### NOTICE.

WILL Lady who sent 4s. 4d. to the Pioneer Manufacturing Co., 21, Paternoster-sq., please forward her name and address, which she omitted.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN SUFFRAGE.—Public Meeting in the N.C.S. Hall, Park Mansions' Arcade, Knightsbridge, S.W., on Tuesday, October 24th, at 3 o'clock. Admission Free. Mrs. Douglas Knocker will speak on "Notes on English Education by a Frenchwoman."

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-street, Piccadilly, W. October 25th, 8 p.m., "War and Life's Conflicts," by Miss Jessie M. Murray, M.B., B.S. Chair : Mr Cecil Chapman, J.P.

### FOR WAR WORK.

WAR SERVICE
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*Continued from page 355.*

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